

PRESIDENT'S TENDS TO GREATER WAR EFFICIENCY

By DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Continued from First Page.)

labored to spread the idea that it wanted to do no more than uphold the hands of the President by giving him executive aid.

Mr. Wilson's cabinet want the kind of war cabinet or council the Congress wants to give him. Out of the fullness of his experience in the last nine months, he is inclined to create new offices with specific powers and restrictions, there ought to be fewer specifications and more latitude for existing officials and their bureaus. The complaint that no one has authority to decide priority is due, indeed, to the fact that the statutes have hitherto been all expressly about the manner in which authority could be exercised. That is as much due to Congressional restriction as to traditional habits of administration.

Have Not Gone to Bottom.

Unfortunately, in the effort to discredit Secretary Baker personally, the Senate Military Affairs Committee hasn't gone to the bottom of governmental inefficiency, hasn't sought to inquire into the Wilson complaint that the different members of the Army General Staff and the bureau heads. The main trouble at Washington is in personnel. And it is on this that criticism should be constantly fixed so that responsibility for errors may be always located definitely. All the war cabinets in the world are not the result of too much statutory limitation. Money is not expended without endless red tape. Decisions are not made without examination of appropriation laws.

But neither the President's bill nor the measure proposed by Senator Chamberlain and his associates, which would give Mr. Wilson a war cabinet, is the last word on the subject. The Wilson bill probably would be the last to admit that he would compromise. So would the Senate committee. But the history of the Wilson legislation in the last five years has been one of sharp differences at first between the Executive and Congress, amendments presumably made by the Senate in principle. And usually Mr. Wilson appears to come out on top. That is what will happen again only, potentially speaking, if any of the members of the Senate think they have an issue for the next political campaign in the refusal of Mr. Wilson to accept a war cabinet. He has just made much more dangerous one for them all.

In their eagerness to be patriotic, most of the members of Congress tried out last summer that they would "stand by the President." If they refuse the request of the President for power which he, as Commander-in-Chief, has a right to demand, they are not only making a mockery of the President's authority, but they are also making a mockery of the war effort. The President is responsible for all the errors of his subordinates, especially if he hesitates to remove officials of proven incompetence. Summary dismissal of blundering officials not only would put the entire body of subordinates on their mettle and remedy the existing system, but would make the President's position more secure. There will be in the end a bill that will be worked out in committee and conference, and it will be a bill that will be a step toward greater co-operation and greater efficiency in conducting the war.

Times Different.

If the President had asked for broad powers last summer such as he requested yesterday, Congress would have given them ungrudgingly for that body was in an amiable mood. But Mr. Wilson hasn't the confidence of all parties in Congress to the same remarkable extent that he had last year chiefly because some of his appointments have not been happy. Dr. Farfield's management of the coal situation has done as much to shake the confidence of Congress in Mr. Wilson's ability to pick men as any other factor in recent months. In a sense the President is responsible for all the errors of his subordinates, especially if he hesitates to remove officials of proven incompetence. Summary dismissal of blundering officials not only would put the entire body of subordinates on their mettle and remedy the existing system, but would make the President's position more secure. There will be in the end a bill that will be worked out in committee and conference, and it will be a bill that will be a step toward greater co-operation and greater efficiency in conducting the war.

EMERGENCY SLAYS

COURSE, SLASHES 5

THRESHOLD

WHEN BREAK KIFFE

(Continued from First Page.)

Emery leaped to the seat and pulled up the reins. Pumphrey and Fields, who, with John F. Jenkins, supervisor of the hospital, led the crowd of employees and patients who sought to capture the raving maniac, "flushed" Emery from front and behind, and succeeded in overcoming him, during the struggle, Fields and Pumphrey were slashed.

Struggling in the grasp of at least six strong attendants, Emery was taken to the hospital and placed under guard in the criminal department. Several hours after the affair, when he became calm, Emery explained to Dr. Chapman that he had no knowledge of killing Miss Medley, but he declared he had been assaulted by a patient in the serving room.

"I lost my head after that," Emery stated, "and I don't remember what I did." Miss Medley, who was present when Emery picked up the knife, said she saw no blows struck. She became greatly alarmed, however, when the insane patient attempted to throw a threat, and she is suffering from shock.

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IS YOUR INCOME TAX RETURN IN? NO?---READ THIS

Have you filed your income tax return? If not, this article which has been prepared with the approval of United States revenue experts, tells you how, when, and where to do it. The first thing to be understood is that the income tax applies only to your income for the calendar year 1917. Your income for prior years and your estimated income for 1918 are not to be considered.

The war revenue act of October 2, 1917, provides for a normal rate of tax of 2 per cent on net incomes of unmarried persons in excess of \$1,000, and upon incomes of married persons or heads of families in excess of \$2,000. If you are unmarried and your income for 1917 was \$1,000 or more you must get a tax blank, fill it out and file it with the collector of internal revenue in the district in which you live.

If married and your net income was \$2,000 or more you must file a return with the collector.

Returns must be in the hands of collectors not later than March 1, 1918. The old income tax under the act of September 8, 1916, still is in effect, but that the total of your taxes will be the sum of those taxes added together. Under the act of 1917 the normal rate of tax is 2 per cent on net incomes of married persons in excess of \$2,000, and of single persons in excess of \$1,000.

A taxpayer is considered to be the head of a family and entitled to all the exemptions allowed a married person if he is actually supporting one or more persons closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage, or by adoption.

Women Must Pay.

Women as well as men must pay an income tax. The combined income of a married couple in excess of \$2,000 is assessed. They may file a joint return or each file a separate return if desired. If a joint return is filed either one may claim the exemption for her husband or a maid if assessed on her net income above \$1,000.

In making out your return you may deduct the following from gross income:

Interest paid on mortgages and notes and other indebtedness, except indebtedness for the purchase of tax securities.

Rent paid for offices or business places.

Taxes paid, except for local improvement, for state and federal income taxes and excess profits taxes.

Losses sustained in business or trade arising from fire, storm, or other casualty or by theft; if not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. If property was purchased prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market price at that time is the basis for figuring the loss.

Losses sustained in speculations and side lines not connected with the taxpayer's business, but these deductions must not exceed the profits from similar transactions.

Debts ascertained to be worthless and charged in the year.

Reasonable depreciation for business structures but not for your residence.

Depreciation for oil, gas wells, mines, etc.

You must include under gross income the following items:

Salaries, wages, and commissions.

May Name Agent.

If by reason of illness or absence from the United States you are unable personally to render a return, you may appoint an agent to act for you. Your agent must make affidavit that he has sufficient knowledge of your affairs to make return for you and be willing to assume responsibility for delinquent, false or fraudulent returns.

The man who thinks to evade the income tax is making a serious error. A checking system will inform the Government of delinquents. Under what is known as the "information at source" provision of the act of 1917 employers are required to file with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, a true report of the wages of \$600 or more paid to each employee during the year 1917. The Government has other methods of keeping tabs on delinquents.

Violates Principle.

"To establish a minimum work day by law," he said, "is a direct violation of one of the fundamental principles of organized labor, and the Federal Employees' Union is perfectly right in fighting the Borland amendment to the limit."

The Government of the United States to enact such a law is a step backward, and in direct antagonism to the spirit of the times. Furthermore, such a law is entirely unnecessary, and the Congress has no business to be too busy to comment on the fact that the Borland amendment is intended for a permanent piece of legislation furthermore, the lie to the "war measure" contention.

Compels To Speak.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who will address the mass meeting, came out strongly in denunciation of the Borland amendment.

"The American Federation of Labor stands today in opposition to this proposition," he said, "exactly where it stood in February, 1916, when Congressmen Borland first attempted to procure its enactment. I sincerely hope that the Congress of the United States will not enact into law this unwarranted and unnecessary piece of legislation."

COTTON MARKET.

Published The Washington Times by N. C. Carpenter & Co., New York. Branch office, Washington, D. C., 1100 N. Street, N. W.

New York—Open, High, Low, Close.

March 30.18 30.37 30.15 30.37

May 29.18 29.75 29.40 29.70

July 29.18 29.65 29.30 29.12

October 27.50 27.93 27.65 27.84

New Orleans—Open, High, Low, Close.

March 29.20 29.35 29.00 29.35

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July 28.18 28.24 28.08 28.27

October 26.70 26.88 26.70 26.83

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This Is "Molly" In Molly Go Get 'Em



MARGARITA FISCHER, Who appears in film at the Olympic tonight.

Feature Films For Next Week

HOME—Sunday, Tsuru Aoki and Frank Borzage, in "The Curse of Ika."

LEADER—Sunday and all next week, George Walsh in "Jack Sparrow, Prodigal," and a Fox Sunlight comedy.

OLYMPIC—Sunday, Mae Marsh in "The Cinderella Man." Monday, Julian Kling in "The Clever Mrs. Carfax."

Wednesday, Pauline Frederick in "The Hungry Heart." Thursday, Ann Murdock in "The Impostor." Friday, Ethel Barrymore in "The American Widow." Saturday, June Elvidge in "The Beautiful Mrs. Reynolds."

GARDEN—Sunday and Monday, Toxas Guinan in "The Gun Woman." Wednesday and Thursday "The Blind Widow." Friday and Saturday "My Unmarried Wife."

STRAND—Sunday to Wednesday of next week, J. Warren Kerrigan in "Man's Man." Thursday through Saturday, Beanie Barriscale in "Madam Who?"

KNICKERBOCKER—Sunday and Monday, "The World For Sale," featuring Conway Tearle and Ann Little. Wednesday and Thursday, Mabel Normand in "Dodging a Million." Friday and Saturday, Norma Talmadge in "Ghosts of Yesterday."

MANDALAY—Sunday and Monday, Dorothy Dalton in "Love Letters." Wednesday and Thursday, Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World." Friday and Saturday, Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defense."

SAVOY—Sunday and Monday, Marguerite Clark in "The Seven Swans." Wednesday, Dorothy Dalton in "Love Letters." Thursday, Kitty Gordon in "The Divine Sacrifice." Friday, Mae Marsh in "Fields of Honor." Saturday, Harold Lockwood in "The Avenging Trail."

APOLLO—Sunday and Monday, Margaret Clark in "The Seven Swans." Wednesday, Dorothy Dalton in "Love Letters." Thursday, Elsie Ferguson in "Rose of the World." Friday and Saturday, Dorothy Dalton in "Love Letters."

AMERICAN—Sunday, William S. Hart in "The Silent Man." Monday, Mary Anderson in "Marriage Speculation." Wednesday, Evelyn Nesbit and Russell Thaw in "Redemption." Thursday, Ethel Clayton in "Stolen Hours." Friday, Emily Stevens in "Allies Mrs. Jeopard." Saturday, Jack Pickford in "Tom Sawyer."

CLERKS WILL HOLD MASS MEETING TO FIGHT 8-HOUR DAY

The National Federation of Federal Employees is planning a huge mass meeting of Government workers to protest against the enactment of the Borland eight-hour amendment, the place and time of holding to be announced as soon as necessary arrangements can be made.

Congressman Carl C. Van Dyke of Minnesota, a member of the House Labor Committee, bitterly attacked the Borland amendment in Congress today, and characterized it as a step backward in labor standards.

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WALL ST. MARKET MARINE SHARES FEATURE AS SESSION OPENS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The marine shares were the feature of the stock market at the opening today, stocks in this group reacting slightly at the start on the news of the loss of the Tuscania. But after the first few minutes of trading the market recovered all of the opening loss.

Marine preferred opened at 96 1/2, a loss of 1 1/2, and then advanced to 98 1/2. The common stock, after opening 1/2 lower at 25 1/2, jumped to 26 1/2. Atlantic Gulf and West Indies, after selling off one point at the start to 11 1/2, advanced to 11 3/4.

The general list showed a heavy tone, steel common selling down to 8 1/2, a loss of 3/4, while crucible fell over 1 point to 6 1/2.

Yesterday's Close.

Close.	High.	Low.	Close.
26 1/2 Pitts & W. Va.	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
67 P & W Va. pt.	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/2
75 Royal Dutch.	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/2
52 1/2 Ry Stl Sprs.	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
13 1/2 Ray Con Cop.	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/2
16 1/2 Rep I & Stl.	16 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/2
35 Reading.	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
94 Saxon Motor.	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Seab & A. L.	7 1/2	7 1/4	7 1/2
Sears Roebuck.	150 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/2
42 1/2 Sloss S & S. I.	42 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/2
Shattuck A C.	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
27 Sinclair Oil.	36 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2
23 1/2 Southern Ry.	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
59 1/2 So Ry. pt.	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
13 1/2 South Pacific	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
So P R S. pt.	105 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/2
SILAS P. pt.	25 1/2	25 1/4	25 1/2
52 Studebaker.	51 1/2	49 1/2	51 1/2
47 Studebaker.	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/2
35 Studebaker pt.	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
35 St. Steel.	35 1/2	35 1/4	35 1/2
187 1/2 Texas Co.	186 1/2	185 1/2	187 1/2
17 1/2 Tex. & Pac.	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/2
17 1/2 Tenn C & C.	16 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/2
55 1/2 Tobac Prod.	54 1/2	53 1/2	55 1/2
Unw'd T. Prod.	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/2
114 1/2 Union Pacific	114 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/2
70 1/2 U. S. Pa. pt.	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/2
128 1/2 United Fruit.	128 1/2	128 1/4	128 1/2
33 Un A. Stl.	33 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/2
15 U. S. C. I. P. & P.	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
95 U. C. S. P.	94 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2
Un Ry. Inv.	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2
125 1/2 U. S. Ind. A. L.	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/2
57 1/2 U. S. Rubber.	56 1/2	56 1/4	57 1/2
46 1/2 U. S. R.	45 1/2	45 1/4	46 1/2
64 1/2 U. S. Steel.	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2
110 1/2 U. S. Steel pt.	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
82 1/2 Utah Copper.	82 1/2	81 1/2	82 1/2
14 Utah Sec.	13 1/2	13 1/4	13 1/2
Wabash.	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/2
41 Wabash pt. A.	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
23 Wabash B.	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2
41 1/2 Westhouse.	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2
16 West Pacific.	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/2
58 West Pac pt.	57 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/2
14 1/2 Western Md.	14 1/2	14 1/4	14 1/2
18 1/2 Wills Over.	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
79 W. Overl. pt.	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/2
53 Wilson Inc.	51 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/2

CURB MARKET

Two o'clock prices furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members New York Stock Exchange.

Active Explosives.

Air Reduction.

Amer. Wire Paper com.

Atlantic Petroleum.

Barratt Oil.

Big Ledge.

Bingham Mining.

Boston & Montana.

Boston & Wyoming.

Butte Copper and Zinc.

Butterworth Judson.

Calumet Mining.

Calumet & Jerome.

Canada Copper.

Carbonate.

Car Light and Power.

Charcoal Iron.

Chloride.

Cities Service.

Cities Serv. pt.

Con. Arizona.

Con. Copper.

Cosden Cop.

Cosden pt.

Cramps.

Crescent Gold.

Crysal Copper.

Crysal Aero.

Davis Day.

Denbigh Silver.

Elk Basin.

Emerson Phone.

Emmons Copper.

Federal Oil.

First National Copper.

Glen Rock.

Goldfield Cons.

Green Monster.

Holly Sugar.

Holly Sugar pt.

Houston Oil.

Hows South.

Mu Copper.

Independence Lead.

Inter. Petroleum.

Jerome Verde.

Jim Butler.

Jumbo Extension.

Lake Torpedo.

Magma Copper.

Marlin.

Mason Valley.

Maxim Munitions.

Merritt Oil.

Merritt pt.

Midwest Oil com.

Midwest Oil pt.

Midwest Refining.

Mitchell Motors.

Morley.

Nipissing Mines Co.

North Amer. P. & P.

Northwestern Oil.

Ohio Copper.

Oklahoma Oil Co.

Okl. Prod. & Refg. Co.

Pacific Gas.

Pease & Mors.

Ray Hercules.

Red Warrior.

St. Joseph Lead.

S. S. Kresge com.

S. S. Kresge pt.

Sapulpa com.

Sequoyah Oil.

THE LOCAL MARKET PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES FEATURE SESSION.

Public utility securities featured today's session of the Washington Stock Exchange. Only one bond sale was recorded, a Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company \$5 at 100.</